Amended independent claim 1 now recites:

"An AC servomotor comprising:

an annular polar anisotropic magnet in a rotor, wherein the annular polar anisotropic magnet is split into two or more annular polar anisotropic magnets in an axial line direction thereof, and magnetic poles of the corresponding split annular polar anisotropic magnets are disposed so as to be shifted by a predetermined angle θ' which is greater than a skew angle θ which is determined based on the number of torque ripples per rotation of the rotor determined by the number of magnetic poles of the annular polar anisotropic magnet at the rotor side and the number of slots in a stator-side iron core."

In explaining the 103 rejection, the Examiner asserts that Shimizu, and in particular, lines 60-65 of col. 5, show an AC servomotor using an annular polar anisotropic magnet in a rotor. The Examiner concedes, however, that Shimizu does not show the polar anisotropic magnet, for example, being split into two or more magnets. To cure the deficiency in Shimizu, the Examiner relies on Inariba, in particular, Figures 5A and 5B, for showing a polar magnet split into two or more magnets having poles shifted by "angle beta."

Inariba relates to a motor with a pair of annular permanent magnets serving as a rotor. Figs. 5A and 5B of Inariba show that poles of one of the permanent magnet means 9a and 9b are angularly offset with respect to the poles of the other by the angular distance ß. Lines 41-47 of col. 4 indicate this angular offset provides a so-called "out-of-phase relationship" between the poles of magnet means 9a and 9b, corresponding to an out-of-phase relationship between the currents flowing through coil means included in the motor. Further, lines 24-26 of col. 10 of Inariba suggest that the poles of the magnets may be offset "by an angle equal to the phase difference between AC currents supplied respectively to said coils." Thus, Inariba fails to disclose that the offset is determined based on, for example, torque ripples per rotation of the rotor, as claimed in claim 1 of the present application (see the present Application at, for example, Fig. 5, and line 1 of page 11 to line 20 of page 12). Consequently, Inariba nowhere

discloses, in particular, that "magnetic poles of the corresponding split annular polar anisotropic magnets are disposed so as to be shifted by a predetermined angle θ' which is greater than a skew angle θ which is determined based on the number of torque ripples per rotation of the rotor determined by the number of magnetic poles of the annular polar anisotropic magnet at the rotor side and the number of slots in a stator-side iron core."

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that independent claim 1 is distinguishable from the portions of Shimizu and Inariba cited by the Examiner. Further, claims 2-4 depend from claim 1 and are therefore distinguishable over the combination of Shimizu and Inariba for at least the reasons described above. Applicant submits that the present application is in condition for allowance. An early notice to this effect is respectfully solicited.

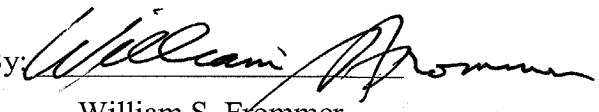
Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to claim 1 by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned **"Version With Markings Showing Changes Made."**

It is to be appreciated that the foregoing comments concerning the disclosures in the cited references represent the present opinions of the Applicant's undersigned attorney and, in the event, that the Examiner disagrees with any such opinions, it is requested that the Examiner indicate where, in the reference or references, there is the bases for a contrary view.

Please charge any fees incurred by reason of this response and not paid herewith to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

Respectfully submitted,

FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP
Attorneys for Applicant

By: 

William S. Frommer
Registration No. 25,506
Tel. (212) 588-0800

VERSION WITH MARKINGS SHOWING CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 has been amended as follows:

1. (Amended) An AC servomotor comprising: [using]

an annular polar anisotropic magnet in a rotor, wherein the annular polar anisotropic magnet is split into two or more annular polar anisotropic magnets in an axial line direction thereof, and magnetic poles of the corresponding split annular polar anisotropic magnets are disposed so as to be shifted by a predetermined angle θ' which is greater than a skew angle θ which is determined based on the number of torque ripples per rotation of the rotor determined by the number of magnetic poles of the annular polar anisotropic magnet at the rotor side and the number of slots in a stator-side iron core.